(b) The state-wise details of 30 sick sugar mills in Private Sector is as follow:

State	No. of cases registered
Andhra Pradesh	3
Bihar	3
Karnataka	4
Madhya Pradesh	3
Maharashtra	4
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	1
Uttar Pradesh	9
West Bengal	1
TOTAL	30

(c) The Accumulated Losses, as reported by the 30 sick sugar mills in Private Sector at the time of their registration with BIFR stood at Rs. 282 crores.

(d) As per the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 (SICA), where an industrial company has become sick, the Board of Directors of Company shall within 60 days from the date of finalisation of audited accounts of the company for the financial year as at the end of which the company has become sick make a reference to BIFR for determination of measures which shall be adopted with respect to the company.

The Cooperative sugar factories are not covered by the SICA. They fall under the cooperative Societies Act of respective state. The State Governments are expected to prepare suitable rehabilitation schemes for these units.

Revival of Sick Sugar Industry in Vidarbha

2830. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to * state:

(a) whether Government have studied in depth the increasing chronic sickness in Sugar industry in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, by broad indicators, State-wise;

(c) the details of comprehensive action plan finalised to deal with industrial sickness in sugar industry in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra; and

(d) the details of revival package formulated for sick units in Vidarbha region, funds provided/proposed during 1999-2000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) This Ministry has not undertaken any specific study on the sickness in sugar industry in various States. However, the sick sugar mills belonging to Private and Public sector are covered under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 (SICA). Sick mills under Private and Public sector are required to make reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The criteria to determine sickness under SICA for Public and Private companies are as under:—

(i) Accumulated losses should be equal to or more than the net worth (paid up capital plus free reserves);

(ii) The industrial company should have completed five years after incorporation; and

(iii) The company should have employed not less than 50 industrial workers during the preceding 12 months.

The cooperative sugar mills are not covered by SICA. As they fall under the Cooperative Societies Act of respective State, the State Government are expected to prepare suitable rehabilitation scheme for these mills.

(c) and (d) As per the information available the Government of Maharashtra appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Madhavrao Godbole on 12.8.1997 to consider the

problem of cooperative sugar mills and the default in Management of the mills. The Committee submitted report in March, 1999. The Govern of Maharashtra has not taken any decision on its report so far.

World Bank Report Regarding PDS

2831. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA NAHATA:
SHRI AMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the World Bank report on the working of anti-poverty programmes in India which shows that to reach one rupee by way of benefit to the poor, Government have to spend Rs. 7 on the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction in regard thereto; and

(c) how much financial aid Government had received from the World Bank for anti-poverty programmes during the last five years, alongwith the total expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) It has been reported in World Bank Discussion Paper No. 380 brought out in 1997 on India's Public Distribution System (PDS) that the cost per Re. 1 of income transfer to the poor was exorbitant particularly for the Andhra Pradesh rice subsidy scheme. The high cost of income transfer was due to weak targeting. The welfare gains to the poor can be enhanced by fine targeting.

(b) The proposal to exclude the affluent section of the society from access to PDS was discussed in the Conference of Chief Ministers' held on Basic Minimum Services (BMS) held during 4-5 July, 1996. The Conference, however felt that as a large section of the population who may be above the poverty line (APL) are also at present getting the benefit of the PDS, suitable measures should be taken to ensure availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices to this section. The general consensus in the Conference of Chief Ministers held on 30.9.1997 to review implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was that there should be no reduction in the allocation to APL families. It has not been possible to exclude the non-poor from PDS because of the lack of consensus on this issue.

(c) As far as the PDS and anti-poverty schemes like the wage employment programmes are concerned, no assistance has been received from the World Bank during the past five years.

Back-dated Relaxation in Quality of Rice for Procurement

2832. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA NAHATA:
SHRI AMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goverment have received any representation from the Punjab Government on behalf of the rice millers seeking back dated relaxation in the quality of rice for procurement by Government agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Representation was received from the Government of Punjab seeking relaxations in the specifications of rice from the beginning of the Kharif Marketing Season 1998-99 on the ground that the paddy procured by the agencies had been affected due to unseasonal